Sketch Club.

Star THEATHE-S-" East Lyune."

THALLE THEATHE-S-" Die Flogende Fee."

UNION SQUARE THEATHE-S-" Three Wives to One Husband."
WALLACK'S FHEATRE—S—" Victor Durand."
BIH AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Mam'zelle."
14TH STREET THEATRE—S—" Outcast."

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New-York Daily Tr'bune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Reported death of Louis Kossuth. Birmingham Dart assaulted by ruffians.

Congress.-The Senate passed the Navy bill. === The House discussed the O'Hara amendment to the Reagan bill.

atives of the Lake Superior mining industry met at Cleveland, and adopted a memorial to the Senate against the Spanish Treaty. - An attempt was made to blow up a miners' lodging-house in the Hocking Valley.

The wife of a merchant was knocked down and robbed in a tashionable square of Baltimore, sergeant Bates, the "standard bearer," is sick and in poverty, ____ A vein of fine anthracite coal has been discovered in western Manitoba. — The product of the Butler oil field, near Warrey, Pena., is decreasing. — A severe storm prevailed in the Northwes t.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Sullivan and Greenfield acquitted. — Trad of Mme. Scalchi's suit against Mr. Abbey. — Fire in the Metropolitan Opera House. — Dinner of Hamilton College alumni. — A riot by Chinese laundrymen at Believille, N. J. = x Adulterated candy confiscated. = C. G. Lincoln died. = Murder of a dissolute woman, - Testimony before the Tenement House Commission, Gold varue of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.34 cents. : Stocks active with early irregularities, but closed universally weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate slightly colder, fair weather. Temperature eyesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 28°; average

The last dispatch from Gene al Lord Wolseley to Lord Hartington will annoy some of the critics of the expedition up the Nile. He declares that the boats have fulfilled his best expectations, and that while he is having hard work, his men are in good health. This does not look like failure.

The suit of Madame Scalehi against Mr. Henry E. Abbey is likely to decide a question of considerable importance to operatic managers in these days of enormous salaries for prima donnas. Mr. Abbey refused to pay Madame Scalehi because she retused to sing just after having eaten heartity. If the sait goes against the defendant shrewd managers hereafter may deem it well to stipulate by contract the freedom and neutralization of the when their leading ladies shall breakfast, dine canal, in the discussion of which or sup.

The reported death of Louis Kossuth, the can Government will occupy under the Hungarian patriot, in his eighty-third year, treaty an extreme position wholly at variwill awaken memories of the revolutionary movements in Europe which resulted to the unprivileged classes of the world- to fortify the entrances of the Canal the plain people. The nationality for whose and to close at its discretion the channel profited least from his labors; but the great nations. A nation that can take so strong a patriot doubtless found his sufficient reward in the consciousness of the aid he gave to the cause of humanity at large.

Once more the prize-fighters have been too much for the courts. A jury in Oyer and Terminer yesterday decided that Sullivan and Greenfield, who beat, bruised and drew blood from each other recently at Madison Square Garden, did not break the law against a "contention or fight without arms." If the jury had been obliged to tell what the performance was if it was not a fight, their task would not have been so easy. The unfortunate result of this trial emphasizes the necessity which exists for amendments to the laws relating to these brutal

Treaty will command serious attention. They declare that to allow Cuba and Porto Rico to send iron ore into this country, free of duty, would ruin their business; for while imports of this kind are not now heavy, there are vast beds of ore in those islands which would reported by the committee, and, the electoral speedily be developed after the conveation was signed. The protest represents ninety millions of capital invested in the Lake Superior region in mines and transportation facilities.

A point of no small advantage has been scored in behalf of children with impaired bearing in our public schools. Dr. Samuel Sexton, of this city, recently called the attention of the Board of Education to the difficulties under which partially deaf pupils labor, and a special committee investigated the matter. As a result the City Superintendent has been instructed to require class teachers to pay special attention to such children and to give them seats in the class-rooms which will relieve them, so far as may be, from the disability arising from their misfortune. The Board apparently does not yet see its way to providing special instruction for these unfortunates.

It must be admitted that some of the occupants of the tenement-houses in this city are an 'impossible" kind of people, and it is not a matter of much wonder that the owners of such buildings are not encouraged to improve them. For instance, the Tenement House Commissioners were informed yesterday that every winter all the woodwork of certain houses is torn out and burned by the occupants as fuel, and the janitors have to go armed with revolvers. The suggestion made to the commissioners that the Italian and Chinese quarters of the city should be visited by an inspector of their own nationality is an excellent one. The sanitary condition of these people could then be much more easily learned and improved.

THE MICARAGUA TREATY.

The text of the Nicaragua Treaty, which we publish this morning, opens for public discus sion questions of supreme importance. Both the House of Representatives and the American people now have for the first time the opportunity of expressing their judgment upon one considering in detail some of the most complex and intricate problems of international law. It is a privilege which ought to be used and not abused. The convention ought not to be condenned without careful consideration and deliberate reflection; nor ought it to be advocated and defended with precipitate haste. Presknowledge and partial investigation of the suband not as a question of party or as an issue afmeoming Administration. It is a many-sided subject, having diplomatic, international, con- investments. tinental, National, commercial and economic

The treaty provides for the construction, maintenance and control of an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. It is to be a Government and not a corporation enterprise. The United States Goverment will furnish the capital required for constructing the canal and both governments will own and control the == Opposition of the English press to the waterway. The United States will have full Nicaraguan treaty. — Thirteen cracks found in power to select the route and the entrance works and to arrange all the practical details an Anarchist at Leipsig. — Editor of The and telegraph lines and the location of all necessary engineering works. At the same time, the United States will assume the responsibility of defending the territory through DOMESTIC.-The Methodist Centenary in Balti- which the canal passes. Article II. provides more ended with a love feast. ____ The represent- that "there shall be perpetual alliance between the United States of America and the Repubtie of Nicaragna, and the former agree to pro- buildings, and it was several weeks before the teet the integrity of the territory of the latter." This is an obligation which feeted; but there was better organization on niable that the treaty would affect some other never before been incurred by the United Power. Nor has the Government ever under- to have waited until the last moment before own, and much less in foreign territory.

Propositions of such gravity will andoubtsion. The protests and criticisms that will immediately follow from Europe, and especially from France and England, will tend to impose restraint and caution upon all utterances of the American press. The British Government will fall back upon the Clayton-bulwer treaty and charge the Administration with acting in direct violation of its provisions, It is true that Secretary Frelinghaysen has contended in his correspondence with Lord Granville that England has aiready broken through that treaty on the Mosquito Coast and that consequently the United States may alsogate that convention whenever it may see fit to do so. Lord Granville, however, has never conceded the validity of Mr. Frelinghuysen's reasoning and has invariably held that the treaty in question retains all its obligatory force. We do not say that these pretensions are to be hastily conceded as well-grounded. But it is only prudent to face the fact from the outset that the Government will be involved in a long and bitter controversy with Great Britain. France also will have bitter recriminations in reserve for a Government that is to build an alternative and shorter canal-route across the isthaus.

Then there remains the general question of every European power will claim a right to participate. On this point the Ameri ance with the European canons regulating the neutralization of water ways like so many and so great benefits the Suez Canal. It will claim the right he strove and suffered has perhaps against vessels of war of all foreign position as tois must have a powerful navy, and it must also be in readmess for military emergencies. All these considerations increase the gravity of the great public question which is now definitely before the country.

BOURBONS TO THE FRONT. "

The votes in the House in favor of the Reagan Interstate Commerce bill will not surprise Republicans who have studied the recent performances of the Democratic party. Absurd as it was to favor such measure, absurd as the bill itself is in the light of all experience, nevertheless, it was to be expected that the Democrats would vote for it if they ever dared to express their real feelings, but would vote against it until they had first secured the Presidency. The protest of the Lake Superior iron ore So it came to pass at the last session that the man against the ratification of the Spanish Reagan bill was brushed aside as likely to be an

obstacle to the success of the party, and Mr. Reagan himself appeared to feel exceedingly indignant at his treatment by his political associates. But this session has but fairly opened when Mr. Regan's bill is put in place of the bill votes of New-York having been bagged, the Reagan bill is supported by nearly five-sixths of the voting Democratic members in the House.

The interposition of Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina, though a very ludicrous incident illustrating the ineradicable and unconquerable negro-hating propensity of the majority, has no especial bearing upon the ultimate fortunes of the bill. Of course his amendment will be shoved aside sooner or later, and the question as to transportation of freight will stand, as the negro-haters wish to have it, by itself. There is no reason, however, why Congress, if it exercises the power to regulate transportation of property between States, shall not as well and with as much occasion exercise the power to regulate the transportation of persons between the States. If the interference proposed by Mr. Reagan has reason, the amendment proposed by Mr. O'Hara has very much more reason, for there has been far more frequent injustice in the transportation of passengers, and far more flagrant violation of personal rights in that respect than in the transportation of property. The Democrats, however, have a majority in the House, and it is not to be expected that they will permit the great negro question to be thrust before the country in an offensive form just at present.

Mr. Reagan's bill has been discussed already quite enough. It is not a measure of intelligent reform, but of reactionary prejudice. Its tendency would not be to cheapen transportation, or to lessen abuses in transportation. On the contrary, it would open the door to intolerable and almost unlimited injustice, and would place roads that run from one State into another in an entirely different position from roads so organized as to do business wholly or mainly within a single State. It would probably lead to a material increase in the cost of transportation, and lessen to an important extent the services which the transporting companies are now both able and disposed to render to the pub-Le. The real evils which the bill seeks to cure of the largest issues of National policy, and of it has no power to remove. Neither the Government of the United States nor the Government of any State can regulate the business of transportation in any effective way short of virtual confiscation of property. Against any application of this or any other bill which involves deprivation of property without remuneration, the owners of the property may mature judgments, based upon inadequate expect defence by the Supreme Court. Undoubtedly they would appeal to the courts if ject, should be semputously avoided. The this bill should pass, would test the validity of treaty should be discussed dispassionately and the measure at every point, and would involve a berly, and be regarded by all patriotic the country in prolonged litigation before it estizens as a National question of importance, could be determined what features of the act could be enforced. All this is mischievous, feeting the fortunes of either the present or the will involve prolonged uncertainty, and will east a cloud upon the value of securities and

There is no danger, we trast, that this measure can pass the Senate. The bill which was reported to the House in its stead, a more reasonable, conservative and sensible measure, if not in all respects wise, would probably have found much favor in the upper House. It does not seem improbable that it may yet be substituted, or some other measure resembling it, for Mr. Rengan's eminently Bourbonish performance, the passage of which would simply be a disgrace to the country and an offence to the century in which we live.

THE FAIR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was triumph of organization. It proved that Americans have a natural talent for conducting large enterprises with energy and precision The opening day found the preparations for the World's Fair man advanced stage of completion. There were empty spaces in the exhibition arrangements in all departments were perthe whole than had ever been known at any States Government. The Mouroe doctrine has previous international exhibition on the opening been the traditional policy of the country, but day. We regret to observe at New Orleans it has never before been practically embodied indications of retrogression from the high grade in a protectorate over the territory of another of advanced preparation. The exhibitors seem taken an enterprise of such magnitude in its forwarding their goods, and the steamboats and railroads have been unable to move the freight in time for the opening day. There were so edly have a sobering effect upon public diseas- many vacant spaces in the buildings that the Director-General felt obliged to make an extended apology to the public for the incompleteness of the exhibition and the backwardness of the preparations. Probably if the truth had been told the confession would have been made that the necessity for decisive and energetic action in view of the magnitude of the enterprise had not been appreciated by the local managers. But this, after all, is one of the common experiences of international exhibitions. The opening day ordinarily finds the has been closed indefinitely. Since the erection of work only half done, and the details of organization in inextricable confusion,

The coremonies in the Main Fuilding seem to have been fairly interesting and to have afforded satisfaction to a very large throng of spectators. The President's function in touching a button at the White House and setting the machinery in motion, and in receiving and returning by wire the greetings of the Southwest, was novel if not impressive. The World's Fair held under the auspices of the National Government, the Cotton Planters' Association and the Corporation of New-Orleans has been opened, and not withstanding the dilatory habits of exhibitors and the sluggishness of local managers, already gives excellent promise of being of permanent benefit to the industries of the country. One of the most gratifying features is the National character of the exhibition. While special prominence is given to the products of the South, sectional lines are not drawn, and Northern exhibitors are allotted acres of space within the buildings for the display of fabries, manufactures and machinery, It is in fact, as well as in name, a World's Pair and Europe, South America, Mexico and the West Indies have contributed generously to its varied departments.

The chief lesson which these World's Fairs teach is the dignity of human labor. The time has been in the South when this lesson would not have been thought worth learning. Work was once considered in New-Orleans a badge of servitude. Young men grew up with a convic tion that labor was discreditable-a sordid Yankee habit, which gentlemen ought not to contract. This prejudice against the best fashion of a toilsome century is tast disappearing in the new South. Social antecedents and ancestral pride no longer stand in the way of self-respecting labor, and the sons of the "first families" in every State are no longer taught to despise industry, thrift and enterprise. It is a dull visitor who cannot now detect in Richmond, Savannah and Atlanta many traits of the workaday North. The cities which have made the most rapid progress since the war are those where the population has learned to regard industry as the crowning honor of man. The residents of Richmond now feel complimented when they are told that the bustle in their and precision to make out a case against the eight.

The band of bandits, which operates in the region traversed by the Ismidt Ratiway seems to be pretty successful in its enterprises. On Wednesday last it carried off in broad daylight four villagers who were working in their fields. After proceeding a short distance with their where the population has learned to regard

streets, the general sense of activity and the orderly and systematic course of business, impart to the city the aspect of a brisk, stirring Northern town. The population is proud of its business success and enterprise, and is not ashamed of its increase in working capacity. This is the lesson which the World's Fair emphasizes. The products and manufactures of the South are collected; the diversification and perfection of industry are illustrated in thousands of exhibits; and the development of the resources of the country in an era of free and honorable labor is shown to have made tremendous strides.

A SERIOUS QUESTION,

What the effect of the Spanish treaty may be upon some industries it is difficult to determine. But there is no difficulty whatever in deciding that it would be beneficial to one interest. The Bethlehem and Pennsylvania Steel companies would undoubtedly find it highly advantageous; whether it would be equally advantageous to other companies engaged in the same branch of manufacture, or to the owners or miners of iron in this country, is not so clear. The two companies mentioned are the owners

of the Juragua Iron Company, which has nequired a valuable mine in Cuba, and, it is understood, has completed arrangements to supply these companies with Cuban ore. The experienced and shrewd managers of these companies have not entered into this business blindly, but have investigated with care, tested the ore thoroughly, and know what the cost of production and of shipment to this country will be. They are so well satisfied that they have not only invested in the mine, but built a railway for delivery of the ore at the seaboard, and provided steamers for its swift and cheap transportation to this country. They expect to be able to supply their wants, and possibly the wants of some others who may purchase from them, at a cost much below that of the Spanish ore which is now delivered in large quantities at our ports, and at so low a cost that it is used by manufacturing establishments as far west as Pittsburg in preference to any American ore that is accessible. Yet the Bethlehem and Pennsylvania companies, in making these calculations and this large investment, were not reckoning upon a removal of the duties, but, on the contrary, upon paying the present duty of 75 cents per ton. It is quite clear that to them a treaty would be highly advantageous which would enable them to import any quantity of ore from Cuba to this country without paying any duty whatever. The two companies can consume about 700,000 tons of ore; removal of the daty would be worth \$525,000 a year to them. To that extent, and in that respect, unquestionably the treaty would be helpful to a branch of manufacture. At the same time, it is a matter of some doubt

whether other companies which are engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, and are obliged to compete with the companies named, would find it altogether helpful to have these strong and energetic companies supplied with ore free of duty, while, if others import, not owning mines in Caba, they will be compelled to pay the duty of 75 cents per ton. In like manner it may be doubted whether the treaty would prove altogether advantageous to the owners of mines in Pennsylvania, in Virginia and West Virginia, in New-Jersey, New-York and Connecticut, inasmuch as these mines would not have to supply 700,000 tons of ore to these companies, and would be compelled to compete with the ore supplied to the market from Caban mines free of duty. As for the miners, if Congress can find time to consider their interest at all, it may perhaps appear that at this period of depression it would be somewhat trying to them to subject them to direct competition on even terms with the labor of slaves and coolies in Cuba. There are a great many mines and a great many miners, therefore, as well as a great many manufacturing establishments and workers therein, to whom this treaty appears to be a matter of considerable interest. Undeniably it offers advantages, particularly to those who have bought the valuable mines above mentioned. But it is also undecople injuriously, and it would be wise to consider whether the interests of the country as a whole would be helped or harmed by the introduction of free foreign ore for the benefit of the

companies which have invested in Cuban mines. During the last fiscal year the imports of iron ore amounted to 553,806 tons, of which over two-thirds was from Spain. But there is no known limit to the quantity which could be brought in from Cuba, if this Nation should prefer to encourage the peculiar labor of that island rather than the labor of its own miners.

One of the most metancholy results of the present condition of business is the suspension of all work at the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, near Pittsburg. This vast establishment, con trolled by the Carnegie Brothers, employs about 1,600 men, and its monthly pay roll was \$150,000. On account of the lack of orders the establishment the works at this point, which, by the way, is near the old Braddock battle-field, a large village, almost entirely populated by workingmen in the works and their families, has sprung up, and the neat and pleasant homes of the workmen, and the thriving aspect of the village, have been greatly admired by all visitors. The works, too, are placed in a peculiarly advantageous posttion, at the bend of a stream which furnishes cheap transportation, and with railroads bordering or crossing the grounds and connecting with all parts of the country; and economy in production was especially promoted moreover, by the introduction of the natural gas as fuel, with great saving in the cost of coal and in the expense of handling. It is painful to consider what consequences the storpage of these works must have to the thriving village of Braddock though it is hardly probable that the workmen will entter very speedily, as they had found good wages and steady employment at this point. The Edgar Thomson jworks, though near Pittaburg, have found it cheaper for a year or more to use ore from Spain and Eliza for a large part of their operations, n mixture with ore from Lake Superior, and a cosiderable difference in the demand for these eres will result from the suspension of their operations.

The last death said to have been caused by hydrophobia is reported from Georgia. The patient died suffering from "ali the symptoms of hydro phob in." An exact description of these symptoms could be valuable, for there is a large and increas ing class of physicians in this city who do not be lieve that the disease ever attacks human beings, When a so-called case occurs they insinuate broadly that it is something else, and they sustain their position with strong arguments.

The disclosures at the trial of the German anarhists are of startling interest. The police have sucseeded in arresting eight men who are accused of initing in a conspiracy against the Emperor's life o long ago as the unverling of the National monument in the Niederwald. One of the band has either turned State's evidence or been trightened into a confession implicating his associates. He gives a circumstantial account of three hastily formed and badly executed dynamite plots, and makes a series of clumsy efforts to exculpate himself and to direct suspicion against his companions in crime. The police, however, have not contented hemselves with taking an informer into court.

prisoners, the informer included. Their activity and success offer a marked contrast to the stolid incapacity of the London detectives in investigating the dynamite explosions.

An Indianapolis correspondent suggests that if Congress will do a number of things which it is not going to do, " the country will agree that this is not a fool Congress." It is to be feared that the country will not have much chance to agree in that direction. Congress will discuss treaties and tariffs and currency bills, and on these and almost all other subjects the Democratic majority in the House will wrangle and quarrel, and fail to do anything in particular, and conclude at last to shuffle off the responsibility upon the coming administration; and meanwhile the impression of the people as to the character of this Congress is not likely to undergo any surprising change.

Ah what a difference a few short months make, Here's a hungry and thirsty Democrat writing to The Boston Post from Greenland, N. H.: shall I go to work to get the post office of this town?" Last smamer The Post would have replied to such a question substantially as follows: "Dear sir, your inquiry is to the last degree indecent and unpatriotic. As an exponent of Democracy we are heartily ashamed of you. A Federal office-holder is an individual whom our party holds in supreme contempt; his touch is leprosy, his influence poison, his end perdition." But now, now that Democracy has been restored to power, The Post roars as gently as a sucking dove in regard to Federal offices. In reply to its New-Hampshire correspondent it says: "Our own idea is that if you are an old-fashioned Democrat that fact will not prejudice your case with Grover Cleveland." Not a sneer at Federal office-holders, not an execuation of postmasters! Now see if by this time next year The Post is not issuing a supple ment every day devoted to eulogizing Federal office-holding as a leading Democratic industry. and to arguing that a Bourbon postmaster is the noblest work of God.

PERSONAL.

Major Ben: Perley Poore uses a colon after the abbroylation of his first name in accord with the usage of the "Fathers of the Republic," citing Geo: Washington, Thos: Jefferson and other eminent authorities, of whom he has autograph letters with that form of punctuation. 2 Gueer old Barbey d'Aurevilly at Seventy-six is still a dashing equestrian. 3 "When I was learning to ride—a mere alip of a lad—," he relates, " my father used to place the borse and hold the louis with my knees, they became nine. My father was scon obliged to give up this system Je ruinals was familled. Fathers of to day, in this part of the world, ought, adopt, such a system with no fear of losing a single coin.

The late General Sie George St. Patrick Lawrence was the last of one of the most famous families of modern English history, being an elder brother of Lord Lawrence the Punjab, and of sir Henry Lawrence. When he first entered the military service his father said to him.
"If you are ever brought before a court martial, but me never see your face again", and he never forget the admention. He saved fathe in the mutiny by holding Halpentona, with its ten militim inhabitants, with only five thousand marks of reops and thirty British officers.

Hubert Harkomer works in the morning, and devotes the aftermoon to his friends and conversation.

Mme, de Cassin, the most prominent figure in the " irregular section" of Paris society,-that is, the people who make no pretence of being better than they are,— has a sing fortune of about four million dollars, for most of which she is—or should be—grateful to the late M. most of which she is—or should be—grateful to the late M. Petit, the contractor who built the Boulevard Haussmann. Her mansion on the Rue Tilset, facing the Are de Triomphe, is described as a marvel of taste and luxury, and contains a spiendid collection of paintings, including Bonnat's first Salon picture, which she bought in 1850 for 8000; Henri Regnault's "Salons," Fortuny's "Marlage Espagnol," and other noted works. Her receptions are attended by many of the most eminent painters, poets, musteinns and bournalists of France, who declare that her salon is one of the very few places where the almost lost art of conversation still flourishes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Scotch colony consisting of about 2,000 persons, is now being lorganized to go to Los Angeles County, Cal. Many well-to-do Englishmen are also constantly coming to this county, and the price of land is going up.

Boston sigggers must not build too much on the insimuation that Halifax is a wicked city. No doubt we are wicked, after our kind, and Boston is cultured. But we differ from Boston in this regard, that whereas in the latter city high-toned people attend prize fights, and whereas the Boston City Conneil is charged with gaing to these exhibitions in a body, our City Council not only will not attend, but like the dog in the manger, will not let any one else go. The action of Mayor Mackintosh is much to be commended.—[Halifax (N. S.) Heraid.

The British Admiralty are going to build during the tortheoming year four first-class ironelads, two torredo rams of 3,000 tons each, ten scouts of 1,400 or 1,500 tons, thirty first-class torpedo boats and five belied cruisers. These latter—a new class of ship—will have armor belts of ten inches of steel, with which their vitals will be protected. They will have a displacement of 5,000 tons, and the weight of their armor will be 1,000 tons. end to end. Each will be armed with torpedoes and some of her guns will be fired from a protected house. The ship itself will also be capable of being directed as a ram. Each will carry two eighteen-ton guns and twelve four-ton guns and her speed will be seventeen knots. With these additions to her Navy, England still expects to hold her own against the other Naval Powers. The cost of the new vessels will be £3,100,000.

California can produce pomegranates enough to supply the East, even were the demand is as great as it is now for iouriales as it does in Italy or in the Holy Land. There is no limit to its productiveness should a market be opened for it, and as it bears transportation very well it could readily be added to the fruits which are now sent to Eastern consumers. It would not be a bad idea for some of our fruit dealers to send East small consignments of pomegranates in order to stimulate a taste for this fruit, which is known mainly through the imagery of the sacred writers and its praises in Oriental history and romance.—[San Francisco Chronleie.

By order of the city authorities, every saloon in Abilene, Kansas, was closed last Sunday. This unprecedented action struck the community dumb with a mazecent, and the saloon-keepers promptly gave express crape on their closed doors.

An actor has rarely, if ever, entered the American Congress until now, in the person of Charles S. Voorhees son of the "Tail Sycamore of the Wabash," and selegate from Washington Territory. Mr. Voorhees played "Hamlet" one consecutive night in Indianapolis, but insulated the selection of the selec

Here is a personal from the society column of The Albuquerpue (N. M.) Morning Journal : Billy Hopkins has changed Shifts with Billy Sanguinette at the Monterums. The two "Billies" are regular whales in their business, and are popular and generous to a fault. Both are "dandles" in mixing a good hot Scotch some thing powerfully stimulating these cold, chilly mornings. thing powerfully stimulating those cold, cully morelogs, "A locturer at the English Brighton, having for subject." Whom not to Marry," advised the young women in his audience not to enter into matrimonial relations with mon who were smokers, or who Indulged in alcoholic lighters. His views did not find much favor, and manifestations of disapproval were loud and frequents. Marriageable men, they say, are so scarce in English that, if all who are not isocialists or anti-toinscennists are to be left without wires, the number of girs condensated to pass on in matter meditation will increase to a frightful extent.— Boston Franscript.

An old lady has lately died at Benares who was in many respects one of the most remarkable personages in Northern India. She was the wife of a tieneral in the Hongal Cavalry, and was in her placty seventh year. She was married at fifteen, had eighteen children, eighty grandehildren, seventy-three great-grandehildren, and five great-great-grandchildren. She had never been out of India for a single day.

W. W. Brooks, a life-long Democrat, died at Geneva soon after the nominations of Bianne and Cleveland. His will was found to contain the curious provision that when a Democratic President was elected, if ever, a hickory note should be errected over his grave, and that a United States flar be fastered on top of the pole, and that the pole should regrain standing over his grave until it fell of its own accord.—[Meadville (Penn.) News.

On one occasion, when the monument was almost 300 feet lings, a cat climbed the stairway, and on reaching the top became frightened and jumped over the side to the ground. The annual which is said to be biessed with nine lives struck the ground upon all fours, and was acampering away, when poor passy encountered a dog, which finally succeeded in kining her.—[Washington Carital.

Many years ago an unknown man from the East wen into a Western eating house and ordered truffles pr somther effete delicacy. Whereupon the noble son of the West who took his order whipped out a murderous looking pistol, saying, " Hash is what you want, and hash is what you'll git." The hero of the story has long ago been gathered to his fathers, but the story itself is im mortal, being fitted with a new leading character as occasion requires. The last person concerning who it is told is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt; but this must be a postcampaign lie. Mr. Roosevelt would have asked for hash at first.

Among the new colors in female dress, as we from a fashion paper, are funce de bois and Tanglant. We have often wondered why the facturers of ladies dress goods didn't introduc colors—especially funce de bois. It is "perfectly i—but we are not quite sure wrether it is a blue of or a gray, but think it is —{Norristown Herald.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

OPENING OF THREE EXHIBITIONS. There is an abundant variety in the exhibition shown yesterday at the American Art Galleries, The two larger galleries are occupied by nearly 509 sketches and studies and several finished pictures, some of which arrived too late for the "inaugural exhibition." The smaller galleries are hung with sixty-seven oils and water-colors by Mr. George W. Edwards, and the Ved der drawings. The unassuming little sketches and studies compose a fresh and bright collection which con-tains much work new to our exhibitions. Few Accdemicians are represented, although such veterans Messrs. Cropsey, and J. G. Brown have contributed, and the Society of American Artists makes but a scanty showing. Nevertheless, "new blood" has furnished more work than can possibly be displayed, after making pre-vision for more experienced painters. Unfamilia-names are plentifully mingled with the names of "regular contributors." Some of the strangers, we presume, will shortly make their debut at one of the more inportant exhibitions. Others, still with a long novities before them, remain content with the modest sketch. Fainters from Denver, Col., from St. Louis, Cincinnate. Chicago, Detroit, and one from Maryland aid in giving the exhibition a widely representative character. The the exhibition a widely representative character, informal aspect peculiar to a collection of sketches does not disguise the presence of much eleverness which, in many cases, would suffer from dilution over a large cansketches, with their frequent signs of spontaneity, really more interesting than the average exhibition of finished

pictures. But the fluished pictures in Gallery A. are of

quality distinctly above the average.

There are portraits of Professor James Mills Pleres, and Mr. C. P. Cranch by Mr. Alfred O. Collins, whose first appearance is singularly creditable. We are cons dent that the friends of Professor Pierce and Mr. Cranch will see in each portrait a touch of individual character as well as a good superficial likeness. The artist has done his work in a sympathetic spirit, guided we fancy by keen intuitions, and the results are pictures which possess a genuine his man interest. The thorny path of mathematics would seem pleasanter than the walks of art or poesy, for Professor Pierce's portrait might fitly be dub and that of Mr. Cranch, Il Penseroso. The painter's style shows a French influence, perhaps from Bonnat, with out an adequate technical grounding. Hot, meaningles coloring, an inadequate rendering of shadows, lack of atmosphere, and faulty drawing are shortcomings seen particularly in the portrait of Professor Pierce, and to be attributed doubtless to insufficient training. But we think that Mr. Collins has worked earnestly and in a truly artistic spirit. Mr. De Lancey's carefully executed portrait of Portheller is noticeatin for the labor hestowed upon it rather than for any deeper interest, although we may presume it to be an excellent likeness. Mr. Kochler's pateting of a German laborer and workwoman paus og for noonday beer is curiously unpictorial, and Miss Baker's picture of children is meant to be pictorial if nothing else. Mr. Thomas Moran has essayed a difficult subject in his painting of a wild confusion of breakers, "Off Easthampton, L. L." and he has infused much spirit and force into his work. Mr. De Haas's "Marblehead Harbor," and Mr. J. G. Brown's, fruit vender are thoroughly characteristic. Among the hundred sketches in this guilery are Mr. W. V. Birney's bold, if somewhat artifi-ficial, study of a head, Mr. Birge Harrison's sketch on the famous "Santa Fé Trail," a New-Mexican subject by

the famous "Santa Fé Trail," a New-Mexican subject by and a woolly rendering of the waters of Niagara by Mr. J. C. Nicoll.

The exhibition of sketches is continued in Gallery D. Mr. C. H. Miller ventures into the field of fluure painters in a viclously colored study of a woman spinning who appears to be curiously entangled in her wheel. Mr. Caliga, depicts a Munich workman with his stone beer mug and Mr. Moran, at the opposite end of the gallery, exhibits a study of a French peasant girl. Mr. Bolmer, sends an excellent little landscape, and there is more good landscape work by Messrs. Murphy, C. S. Pierce, G. H. Smithe, Dewey, Baker and Filter. Mr. F. S. Church shows a strong dashing sketch called "Antunn Leaves,"

good landscape work by Messrs. Murphy, C. S. Pierca, G. H. Smithe, Dewey, Baker and Fitler. Mr. F. S. Church shows a strong dashing sketch called "Autumn Leaves,"—a woman with bowed head and outstretched arms buffeted by the cold whids which sweep the leaves from the trees. The coloring carries out the theme, and the sketch is a striking rendering of the motive which Mr. Bridgman expressed in La Ciccada. There are studies of heads, one or two of which are "hour sketches" surprising to the subjects as well as to the spectator. Miss Boott contributes a large sketch of a colored child, and Mrs. Smillte and Miss Abbott send some vivid studies of flowers. Near the fireplace is a group of water-colory by Messrs. Brennan, Wiles and others.

We have grown accustomed to "noctames" and "symphonies," and various other manifestations of infatuation with "tone" and "color schemes" among the pictures which have come to us during the last few year from Paris. But such a long-drawn-out monotone as Mr. G. W. Elwards is responsible for we have not seen before. Hair a dozen of his smaller pictures judiciously chosen would be noticed as "nice in tone," "pleasant in color," and so on, as indeed they are. But when we are confronted with sixty-seven presentaients of gray lowering clouds, of gray soa, gray bedraggled figures, gray landscapes, and general washiness, we can do nothing but put up an ambrella. A frog at the bottom of a well chancing to belook I arather for a gray cloud far above him might be ing clouds, of gray sea, gray bedraggled figures, gray landscapes, and general washiness, we can do nothing but put up an unbrella. A frog at the bettom of a well chancing to beliebl a patch of gray cloud far above him might be parsioned for concluding the whole world to be of the same color. An artist, although his sympathy with low tones be as sincere as that of Mauve and Maris, ought to recognize the existence of some variety in natura. The most important point is the motive which underlies a limited range of freatment. In the school to which Mr. Edwards belongs this reliance upon coloring has been shown again and again to be an attempt to disguise either carelessness or an imperfect technique. If an artist is unequal to correct figure drawing and weak in perspective, there is slaways a refuge in general vagueness and "tone." Mr. Edwards's figure work, where he per mits his figures to be distinctly seen as in his two largest pictures, is poor in drawing and in the expression of action. Even the intended vigor of the single figures. Bishergirl carrying a backet on her head, falls flat. If the artist is devoted to this class of subjects, let him study Mr. Winslow Homer's seaside folk, who at least are human, and not lay figures. But after all, Mr. Edwards has given his poople very little air to breathe in. Various decorative paintings of fanciful subjects much in the vein of Messra. Church and Weldon and a few landscapes with touches of subdued greens are shown in addition to the "harmonies" of the seashora, when we have said that the coloring is generally harmonious and agreeable there is nothing to be added in praise of the collection.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GERMAN OPERA, " THE PROPHET." Continuing his policy of adding one opera of large proportions to his list each week Dr. Damrosch last night produced Meyerbeer's Opera, "The Prouhet." In respect of pomp of pageautry the performance was one remarkable ever New-York and there were musical features upon the same high plane of excellent intention and landable exe-cution. The opera endured till after midnight and was performed with the following distribution of parts:

Johann Vonleyden

Fires, Stolker of Jean of facyden
Frau Schroeder Hanfstrand
Count Oberthol
Jonas
Mathiaen
Frau Analasotist
Frau Schroeder Hanfstrand
Lorg Han
Statisten
Jacharias
Frauchers
Hier Goods
Liberthol
Jacharias THE FLYING FAIRY

Pretty Mile, Preciosa Grigolatia floated on to the stage of the Thalta at 11 o'clock hast evening and all once captured the hearts and applause of the audieuce with her poetry or motion. It was the lady's debut. A consely preceded her appearance, and there was some impatience coupled with eagerness when the curtain went down on the last act.

The tissue plot that attends the coming of "The Fig.

ine tissue plot that attends the coming of "The Fifing Fairy" is that of a young girl living with he mother
in the forest. As she solitoquises on the hoped-for return of her lover, the fairy appears attended by a trails
of coryphrees. Mile, Grigolatic effected the difficult has
of "floating" with an artistle skill that earned her
illurial applause. A number of doves were introduced at
the close, which did her effect bidding, perching on her
arms, her head, sud coursing through the theatre.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Leopolds, who appear next week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, act in pantomime and contedy. Cheaper prices now prevail at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, as at the Grand Opera House and Niblo's Garden.

A theatrical event of unusual importance will occur to-night, a: Wallack's Theatre, in the production there of Mr. H. G. Carleton's drama of "Victor Durand."

COLLEGE BOYS AGAIN FOR ONE NIGHT. GRADUATES OF HAMILTON COLLEGE AT DINNER-IMPORTANCE OF THE COLLEGE.

The New-York Alumni Association of Hamliton College numbers about three hundred members, of whom nearly fifty assembled last evening at the Union Square Hotel to do honor to their Alma Mater, and in keep fresh the memory of their college days. At about 7 o'clock dinner was served in one of the pariors of the

hotel. The faculty of the college and the various professions were well represented, Colonel Emmons Ciarle presided. Among those present were ex-Controllet John J. Knox, Professor Edward North, Professor Orea Root, Professor F. M. Burdick, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Dr. N. W. Goertner, Professor Isaac H. Hall, Judge C. H. Truax, the Rev. Dr. Kendall, the Rev. William Hague of the class of '26, the oldest class represented at the re